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of the facialis, vagus and accessorius with their nerves, also the recurrent and the muscles of the larynx and vocal cords were all intact. The paralysis of the vocal cord and of the facialis on the left is therefore connected with the cortical lesion in the right hemisphere, and that of the vocal cord is associated with the defect in the island of Reil or neighboring portion of the parietal lobe.

*Ricerche anatomo-comparative sulla distribuzione delle arterie nella superficie encephalica di alcuni mammiferi.* R. STADERINI. Atti della R. Accademia dei Fisiocritici, Siena, Serie IV., Vol. 2; 1889.

For the determination of the superficial distribution of the cerebral arteries, the sheep, horse, dog, cat, rabbit, monkey and man were examined. In man and the monkeys the anterior cerebral artery supplies the two olfactory convolutions, the median portion of the orbital convolution, the entire mesial surface of the hemisphere cephalad of the medial portion of the parieto-occipital fissure, together with the superior frontal and half of the middle frontal convolutions and all of the superior parietal convolution. The middle cerebral artery supplies the remainder of the convexity of the hemisphere including the outer face and extremity of the temporal lobe, as well as the island of Reil. It may further send a branch to the middle portion of the occipital lobe. The posterior cerebral artery supplies the entire surface of the temporo-occipital lobe and the medial and lateral faces of the occipital lobe. In the other animals examined the anterior cerebral supplies the greater part of the olfactory lobe, (except in the case of the horse, in which the cephalic third of the olfactory lobe and a part of the frontal lobe are supplied by a cerebral branch of the ophthalmic artery), the portion of the brain to which the cephalic extremity of this lobe is applied, the mesial face of the hemisphere, (except a small portion at the caudal extremity,) and the part corresponding to the sagittal convolution. The middle cerebral artery supplies the lateral and ventral faces of the hippocampal lobe and the entire lateral face of the hemisphere, with the exception of the sagittal convolution and the extreme caudal portion of the hemisphere. The posterior cerebral artery supplies the mesial face of the hippocampal convolution, that portion of the surface which lies over the cerebellum, and finally the most caudal portion of the hemisphere.

*Ein Hydrocephalus ungewöhnlichen Umfangs.* Dr. F. TUCZEK und Dr. AUGUST CRAMER. Arch. f. Psychiatrie und Nervenkrankheiten. Bd. XX. H. 2. 1889. 1 Taf.

The authors give an unusually thorough and concise statement of the appearance and dimensions of both skull and brain in the case of a hydrocephalic patient, the horizontal circumference of whose head was 75 cm. Patient, a male, was normal at birth, but during the first year the head became noticeably large and the lower extremities failed to develop normally. At the age of 29 years he became an inmate of the Landeshospital Haina, where he remained until his death from decubitus suddenly developed, in 1887. The physical examination made at entrance into the hospital showed him normal and fairly developed, save in the two particulars just mentioned. The animal functions were good. He was cleanly, good-natured, free from delusions, could speak slowly, but at the same time clearly, and could sing, had a good memory, for persons at least, though he had had no mental training, never having attended school. In general was rather weak minded; showed no sensory disturbances and could use his hands well, even for sewing, etc.

The skull was found of considerable thickness. Dura adherent to the roof. The latter was thick and heavy. In removing brain 1850 cu. cm. of fluid were collected, after which the brain, with remaining fluid, weighed 1600 grams. The horizontal circumference of the fresh